

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

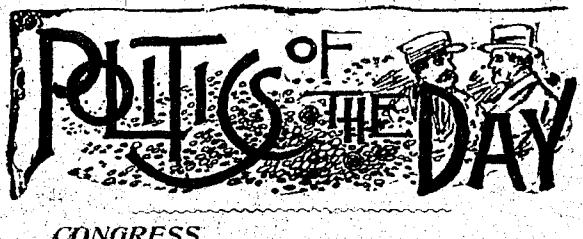
JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXII

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

NUMBER 36.



CONGRESS.

BECAUSE the national tickets are all-absorbing, the politicians declare that the congressional census is not getting the attention it deserves. The Republicans have fifty-three members in the Senate to twenty-six for the Democrats. The balance are divided between Populists, silver men and independents. In the House of Representatives, as now constituted, the Republicans lead the Democrats by twenty-two. In the previous Congress the former had ninety-two majority. This loss of seventy members in two years was a notice that the minority would strive energetically for the control of the popular law-making body. In the New York delegation alone the Democrats gained thirteen members, while in Pennsylvania they gained seven. This turnabout has set both parties to work as becomes the importance of the prize. Districts where the victor won by a narrow margin are being fought over as if the control of the lower house depended upon the result of that particular division. As drawn by campaign managers, the picture will dominate the House of Representatives in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

CLASSIFYING THE VOTERS.

According to no less an experienced political authority than Senator Hoar of Massachusetts all the voters in the United States may at this time be divided into four general classes. The first two grand divisions include all those persons whose minds are already made up so that nothing can change them. In the first of these divisions he puts those who by birth, education and choice are so firmly allied to either the Republican or Democratic party that no argument is strong enough to move them. In the second division are grouped all the varied classes who are firmly attached to some one of the many parties of one idea as the members of the first division are to the organization to which they give allegiance. This division, he says, includes the radical Socialists and Populists. There remain two general divisions into which the remaining voters may be divided. One of them includes the Democrats who do not like Bryan or the present policy of his party. The other is made up of anti-imperialist Republicans. To these four classes Richard Croker would add a distinct division the first voters who are estimated to number this year nearly 1,200,000 and in whose hands Mr. Croker believes lies the decision of the election.

HOW BANNERS ARE MADE.

Every available artist has been employed in painting portraits of the president and other candidates on the campaign banners, says a Chicago paper. These campaign artists work in three shifts and turn out completed banners at a rate which makes the price ranging from \$60 to \$900, seem extravagant. The banners are made from photographs. They make an enlarged copy of the features of the subject and then cut out a stencil for the use of the second hand. The men who handle the stencils are not required to have much artistic skill. After using the stencil on the canvas they roughly fill in the outlines of the face and also "rough in" the hair, cheeks and clothing. The third division of artists then takes hold and finishes up the work. They must be really skillful portrait artists, for their labors depend on the success of the portraits on the banner. The cheapest kind of campaign banners are the transparencies; next in price come the banners displayed on net, with two portraits, one for each side. Most costly of all are those which bear portraits painted on silk and mounted on heavy silk or plush velvet.



Picked Up on the Political Battle Field

T. V. Powderly delivered two speeches before Republican meetings at Kokomo, Ind.

Eugene V. Debs has criticised Mayor Jones' attitude toward political questions.

Senator Bayard talked at Rochester, Ind., and defended the administration's policies.

John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to 2,000 persons at Indianapolis.

Bourke Cockran made an address to Democrats at Topeka, Kan., a large crowd hearing him.

Congressman Charles P. Littlefield of Maine addressed a rally of Republicans at Green Bay, Wis.

United States Senator Chauncy M. Darrow addressed a large audience of Republicans in Chicago.

Bryan Democrats of Baltimore complain that they are boycotted by owners or lessors of buildings.

Charles R. Flint, "Father of Trusts," addressed the Illinois Manufacturers' Association the other day.

Eugene V. Debs formally opened the Social Democratic party's campaign in Indianapolis by an address.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke at Peoria to 17,000 people. He addressed an equally large crowd at Springfield.

Senator Wellington of Maryland addressed the Democrats at Ottawa, Ill., on the evils of imperialism.

Senator Hanna told the workmen at Pittman, Ill., that he believed ruin would follow the defeat of McKinley.

Preliminary canvass of Colorado indicates, as Republicans claim, that the State favors the Republican ticket.

The first day's registration in Cincinnati was the heaviest on record. More than half the total was recorded.

The factions of the Kentucky Legislature have been unable to agree on an election bill to replace the Goebel law.

The Prohibitionists of Texas have nominated a full State ticket, headed by H. G. Damon of Corsicana for Governor. Adair E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, addressed a crowd, limited because of rain, at Waco, Ohio.

Senator Tillman spoke at Canton, Ill., on the question of imperialism. He made an address concerning the negro's right to the suffrage.

John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to a large crowd at Paris, Ill. This is his native town and he received an enthusiastic welcome.

RUIN FOLLOWS STRIKE.

Bare Necessities of Life Stem Luxuries in Coal Region.

A special from Hazleton, Pa., says that want and ruin have followed in the wake of the strike in the anthracite region. Families who lived in comfort while the mines were in operation now feel the pinch of starvation and the bare necessities of existence seem like luxuries; business men, upon whom prosperity had smiled, have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy; thriving towns have become stagnant; casual travelers have forsaken them, and newspaper correspondents and labor leaders constitute the most important element in the floating population.

The production of coal constitutes the sole industry of the section. There is no farming in the neighborhood of the collieries. The land is rocky and barren. It has been stripped of timber and stunted pines, oaks and underbrush struggle over hill and dale. Vast breakers are scattered about, each supporting a settlement of miners, with shabby, rectangular cottages. Enormous culm banks show how great the underground work has been. There are miles of subterranean passages in mines that have been in operation for half a century and in which the supply is expected to last for three centuries to come.

When President Mitchell's order for a strike went into effect every mine in the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys came to a sudden stop and work was suspended in many parts of the Schuylkill and Lehigh districts, leaving only the comparatively small Panther Creek section in full operation.

Since then the missionary efforts of organizers of the United Mine Workers have resulted in the closing of the majority of the remaining collieries, the neighborhood of Tamaqua alone escaping. Strikers who had some little money on hand for an emergency have cut their living expenses down to a minimum, buying nothing but food and little of that. Merchants who had large orders outstanding when the strike began promptly canceled them, refusing to make purchases until the trouble ended. Commercial travelers, usually the best patrons of the hotels, changed their routes, as they could sell nothing in the coal regions. The theaters have been unable to attract audiences, and many of the best attractions canceled their dates, to the further detriment of the hotelkeepers.

As there was little coal to be hauled the coal railroads had to lay off the crews of most of their coal trains. In many towns it is now impossible to obtain coal for domestic use at any price. Appeals are being made to the United Mine Workers' organization for funds for the relief of destitute strikers.

Few-Line Interviews.

Calvin Smith thinks that marriage is a protection against suicide. He says: "Statistics show that suicide is largely on the increase. The inference which some would draw is that progress has failed to increase happiness. It is true that mankind has grown more restless, and that with multiplied desires and heightened aspirations there have come new sources of discontent. But the general fact probably is that sensibility has increased with civilization. It seems to be proved statistically that marriage is a safeguard against suicide; while divorce is specially productive of it. Marriage is no doubt too often the disillusion of love. Yet the immense majority of marriages are happier than a lonely life."

Of the relief work in Galveston, Stephen E. Barton, second vice-president of the Red Cross Society, said: "So far there has been donated for the flood sufferers about \$1,000,000 cash. Of this amount \$750,000 has been donated to Galveston. It will require every cent of this amount to clean up debris and pay the expenses of distributing the materials donated, and nothing will be left for reconstruction of the 4,000 homes destroyed."

The broken lumber that can be retracted from the debris is not worth the cost of the labor necessary to recover it. However, it is utterly impossible to think of burning any part of it without removing it to some distance from the remaining buildings."

Said Conrad G. Hubbard to a Washington Post reporter: "American tourists over the glorious scenery of the Rhine, when it is immeasurable inferior to the scenic charms of the Hudson or the St. Lawrence. There is not in any corner of Europe, nor elsewhere on the globe, anything comparable to the Thousand Islands for natural beauty."

Emperor William says that the Boxer chiefs should suffer for the death of the Christians and he also says: "I am for peace which atones for the guilt, which makes good wrongs done, and which offers to all foreigners in China security for life and property, and, above all, for the free service of their religion."

Kato Takaki, Japanese minister in London, says of the empress dowager: "She is the heart and soul of China. So long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force, the one above all others to be reckoned with. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak for her. I fear that the influence of Li Hung-Chang is now of extremely little weight."

Samuel Gompers defines the position of organized labor by saying: "All that labor demands for itself it is willing to grant in equal measure to others. It does not oppose combination among employers. It does not depend upon legislation. It asks special privileges, no favors from the State. It wants to be let alone and to be allowed to exercise its rights and use its great economic power."

About the influence of the United States in world politics Gen. Joseph Wheeler says: "We are not a military people, and yet we are the most martial, and, when necessary, the most warlike of all the nations on earth. We seek to avoid entanglements with other nations, but to-day every nation on the face of the globe, before it makes a diplomatic move, telegraphs to its minister in Washington and learns the views, wishes and demands of the American people."

The locomotive of the Prohibition spe- cial jumped the track at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Woolley and others of the party were shaken up, but were not prevented from speaking.

Gov. Roosevelt was served at St. Louis with requisition papers from Texas for extradition of John D. Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler, charged with violating the anti-trust law.

Senator Tillman spoke at Canton, Ill., on the question of imperialism. He made an address concerning the negro's right to the suffrage.

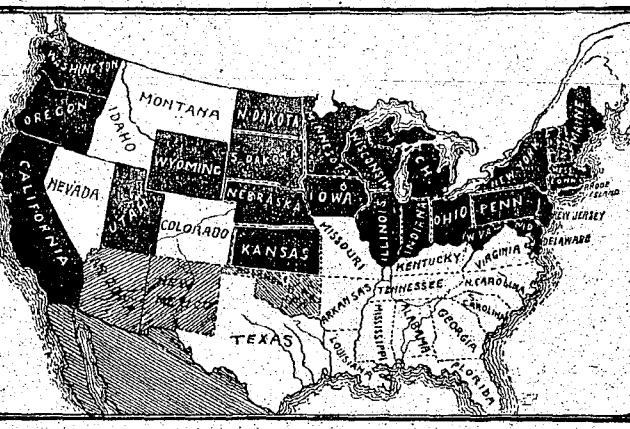
John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, spoke to a large crowd at Paris, Ill. This is his native town and he received an enthusiastic welcome.

Chicago will arrest street beggars.

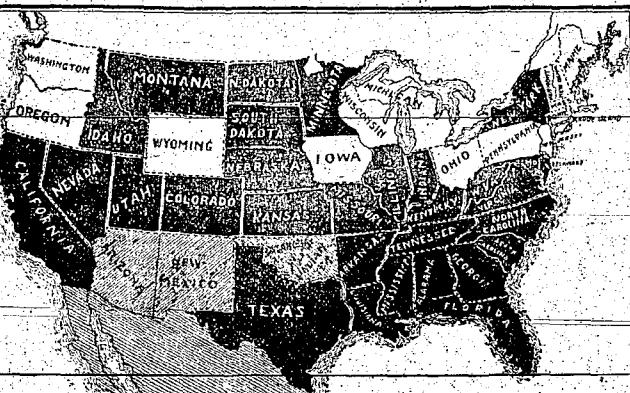
CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES

Political Maps of the United States

As Drawn by Campaign Managers.



States in Black in the First Map Are Claimed by the Republicans.



States in Black in the Second Map Are Claimed by the Democrats.

(Shaded Territories Have No Vote.)

The maps displayed here indicate the States claimed by the two political parties at the November election. In the Republican map the States claimed by the managers of that party are shown in black, and in the Democratic map the States that party hopes to carry are marked after the same manner. In this showing only the States which the party managers think they have a reasonable chance of carrying are given, the wider claims being ignored. The result shows:

Electoral votes claimed by Republicans, 296; electoral votes claimed by Democrats, 283; same votes claimed by each, 132; total number of votes, 447; necessary to elect, 224.

States Claimed by Republicans.

The States claimed by the Republicans, with their electoral votes, are as follows:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
California	3	New York	26
Connecticut	3	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	Ohio	25
Illinois	24	Oregon	2
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	22
Iowa	12	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Maine	9	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	6
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
New Hampshire	4	Total	296
New Jersey	10		

States Claimed by Democrats.

The States claimed by the Democrats, with their electoral votes, are:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Arkansas	0	Montana	3
Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
California	9	Nevada	1
Colorado	4	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	South Carolina	9
Idaho	24	South Dakota	4
Illinois	24	Tennessee	12
Kansas	15	Texas	15
Kentucky	13	Utah	3
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Maryland	8	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	3	Wyoming	3
Missouri	17	Total	233

States Claimed by Both Parties.

The States which are claimed by both parties, with their electoral votes, are:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
California	3	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	South Dakota	4
Illinois	24	Utah	3
Indiana	15	West Virginia	6
Kansas	10	Wyoming	3
Nebraska	8	Total	132
New York	36		

The Republican managers are disposed to scoff at the Democratic claim of New York and Illinois, and they also claim Kansas is certain. On the other hand, the Democrats deny the Republican claim that Bryan will lose any of the States west of the Missouri he carried in 1896, and base their hopes on changes in the East.

Bryan Gompers defines the position of organized labor by saying: "All that labor demands for itself it is willing to grant in equal measure to others. It does not oppose combination among employers. It does not depend upon legislation. It asks special privileges, no favors from the State. It wants to be let alone and to be allowed to exercise its rights and use its great economic power."

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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

STAPLE PRICES DROP.

DUN, HOWEVER, SEES CONFIDENCE IN BUSINESS.

Distribution of Merchandise Is Slowly on the Increase—Electoral Excitement Keeps New Buying Down—Very Quiet Suicide of a Chicago Man.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "A settlement of the coal strike satisfactory to all interests having been effected, business breathes more freely in the East, and distribution of merchandise is increasing slowly again, though the election excitement keeps new buying in many lines down to wants for immediate consumption. In the West there is not the same hesitation, and there, as well as in the South, the marketing of the crops is responsible for a feeling of much confidence in the movement of business. Prices of commodities are weaker, and the caution so gratifying in a presidential year keeps speculation at a minimum. Cotton further declined, making the loss about \$0 a bushel in two weeks. Foreign buying increased with the recent sharp decline. Wheat has shown more weakness, due in part to the greater activity at Russian ports; and Atlantic exports for the week were only 2,047,223 bushels, against 3,270,226 a year ago. Corn also declined, but is 6 cents above last year. While woolen mills are not working at full capacity, purchases of wool at the three chief Eastern markets increased to 4,524,000 pounds, the best total for a long time. Failures for the week were 208 in the United States, against 415 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 20 last year."

HANGS HIMSELF BEHIND WIFE.

Man Commits Suicide Unnoticed Within a Few Feet of Spouse.

Within a few feet of his wife and in the same room where she was sewing and singing, John Pfister of Chicago hanged himself to hook in the door casing. So quiet was the hub in his act and so busy was the woman with her work and her song that she did not see him procure the clothes line and deliberately hang himself. It was nearly a half-hour later before the woman arose to leave the room and saw her husband hanging by the neck and dead. She uttered a scream and tried to revive him after cutting the rope, but he had been dead for several minutes. For some time he had been out of employment and had been despondent.

LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

Several Firemen Perish at St. Paul Warehouse District.

Several lives were lost in a fire at Cleveland and University avenues in St. Paul, Minn. J. D. Hinman's packinghouse, the warehouse of the Northwestern Land Company, and the McCormick's warehouse, filled with agricultural implements, were burned, as well as a locomotive and twenty-two boxcars of the Great Northern and a row of tenement houses. Assistant Fire Chief Irvine and three or four other firemen were in McCormick's warehouse when the walls fell and were killed. The loss will reach about \$350,000.

Doctor Murdered for His Money.

Dr. C. M. Wright of Bloomfield, Mo., whose charred body was recently found in the ruins of his residence and drug store, was murdered for his money. It was known that he carried considerable cash on his person at the time, and that several thousand dollars in silver was in his residence. A careful search of the ruins has failed to disclose any of the money.

Big Minnesota Land Deal.

A deal for 100,000 of St. Louis County, Minn., acres, adapted in large parts to agriculture, is in progress which involves from \$275,000 to \$300,000. The deal is one of the biggest for lands of this kind ever undertaken in the State. The property is situated north of the St. Louis river and east of Floodwood.

Sells Daughter as a Slave.

Gottlieb Schreiber of Tonawanda, N.Y., has sold his 10-year-old daughter Berlin into a condition of practical slavery. Schreiber executed a regular deed, in which he conveys the girl to a neighbor, August Krebs, for a consideration. The indenture binds the girl to the service of Krebs and his wife for a term of eleven years.

Identified as Baileys' Body.

The entire body of George B. Bailey, of North Saugus, who was murdered about Oct. 8, is now in the possession of the Lynn, Mass., police, and has been positively identified. The missing head and arms were found by the police in dragging Glenmore, "Floating Bridge Pond."

Life Term for Yontsey.

At Georgetown, Ky., Henry E. Yontsey, tried as a principal in the murder of William Goebel, was found guilty and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment by his injury.

Insane Convict's Escape.

Convicts in the Matteawan, N. Y., hospital for insane criminals overpowered their keepers and escaped. Several of the number are at large.

Collision of Trolley Cars.

Fourteen passengers on a North Shore electric car were hurt in a rear-end collision near Rogers Park, Ill.

Charles Dudley Warner Dies.

Charles Dudley Warner, the famous author and editor, died suddenly of heart disease at Hartford, Conn.

Flora Miller Convicted.

At Wapakoneta, Ohio, Flora R. Miller, who was charged with the killing of her 8-year-old stepson, Leroy, was found guilty of manslaughter. On July 2, Mrs. Miller, in a fit of madness, seized her stepson by the throat and choked him to death.

Fatal Car Wreck in a Tunnel.

One man was killed and more than thirty persons were injured in a rear-end collision near the Place de la Concorde station on the Metropolitan Underground Railway in Paris.

Americans Defeated by Filipinos.

A detachment of twenty men of the Twenty-fourth regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires, at a point near San Jose, Nuevo Ecija province, Isle de Luzon, Philippines, were captured by 200 rebels and were overpowered and scattered.

Department Store Burned.

The large department store of Burton Brothers burned to the ground at Sullivan, Ind. The building includes the People's Theater, and entails a loss of \$100,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement from an overturned candle.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

COMBINE OF INCENDIARIES.

Bank Charged with Burning Buildings for the Insurance Money.

There is a conspiracy with headquar ters in Chicago and Detroit, to burn buildings throughout the country. This is the sensational charge made by Attorneys Campbell, Bates, Cleland and Myers of Cincinnati. The details cannot at present be given out, but it is said that evidence of a most startling nature is in the hands of the attorneys. It is ready to be sprung in a case which will come to trial in the near future, so it is expected. Insurance companies have been heavy losers, and Cincinnati agencies are interested financially in the outcome of the case. The testimony will be sensational in the extreme, and in one suit alone the allegations, if proved, may cost the insurers \$6,500. The plums of the conspirators, as alleged, are simplicity itself. It all depends on getting heavy insurance on property. They go to a certain city and select a house for purchase. They pay for it and then wait till they get a tenant. This is the first step. The next is to prepare plans, and some night when everyone is away to fire the building.

MISSOURI IS RICH IN GOLD.

Assayer Handy Says Yellow Metal Is Abundant in Oregon County.

James O. Hande of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the leading assayers of the country, says that Missouri is destined to become one of the leading gold-producing States of the Union. He bases his statement on analysis of ore taken from Oregon County.

Specimens of the ore taken from these mines were sent to him some weeks ago and he announces, after careful inspection that the quartz will assay from \$150 to \$500 per-ton of the yellow metal. This would indicate that Oregon County's gold-producing fields are soon to become world-wide in reputation for their richness and extent, and such appears to be the case for capitalists of New York, Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis have sent representatives to carefully inspect the gold fields.

PROGRESS OF CENSUS WORK.

Enumeration Work on Twelfth Count of People Is Completed.

The twelfth census, so far as the enumeration work is concerned, is completed. There were 53,000 enumerators and 297 supervisors. The cost of the enumeration will be about \$2,000,000. Most of the factory work also is about finished.

All of the special field agents in the manufacturing and industrial cities will complete their work and be paid off by Nov. 1. The cost of this work will be about \$250,000. The entire force in the census bureau in Washington is now engaged in tabulating the statistics gathered.

New College Is Dedicated.

North Shore Fisherman Suffers Terrible Hardships in Small Boat.

Andrew Toft, a north shore fisherman of Toft Lake, Lake Minn., has just survived an experience of almost incred- ible hardship and peril. He went out in a rowboat to work about his nets when a northwester gale suddenly arose and blew his boat to the eastward. The tug Dowling started to the rescue and about four miles from shore the sea was so high that her master, Captain Taylor, turned back. It took the tug two hours to reach the shore. Toft was given up for lost. Thirty-six hours later he returned, coatless and helpless, drenched to the skin and benumbed with cold after two days and a night without food. The plant, these men say, will give steady employment to 100,000 men.

CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

Peter Armor Uses Razor with Deadly Effect Upon Himself and Spouse.

Peter Armor of Sandstone, Minn., cut his wife's throat in a lodging house in Minneapolis and then hacked away at his own neck until he cut the jugular vein. The woman will live, but Armor will die.

Mrs. Armor was seated in her room holding her two babies on her lap, when Armor struck up behind her and, without saying a word, forced her head back and drew the keen edge of a razor across her exposed throat. In an instant the woman and her children were drenched in blood. Armor then slashed his own throat repeatedly, soon becoming unconscious from the loss of blood. The Armor's were en route to Litchfield, Minn. Armor had been drinking heavily.

Train Crash in Vandalia.

North-bound passenger train No. 9 on the Vandalia ran into an open switch at Vandalia, Ill., and collided with a southbound passenger train. Engineer Schreiter and Fireman Houghton were slightly injured. Mrs. McShane, a passenger, was painfully bruised. An engine and one car were demolished.

Wife Prevents a Suicide.

Henry Corbett, Mayor of Pearson, Ga., attempted suicide amid sensational circumstances. He isolated himself and fired two shots at himself in rapid succession. So nervous was he that his hand swerved and both bullets flew sky. His wife rushed in, and, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in wresting the pistol from his grasp.

Woman Fights with a Hatpin.

Dollie Richardson held a St. Louis policeman at bay for five minutes and tried to prevent her arrest for disturbing the peace. When the officer finally attempted to seize her, he received a thrust from a hatpin through his right hand. He made the arrest, but is temporarily incapacitated by his injury.

Dies Jumping for Life.

An explosion of rubber cement in the shoe factory of Witchell Sons' Company in Detroit, resulted in the death of one person and injury of eight others, four of whom were girls. The fire spread with such rapidity that the employees were compelled to jump from the upper stories. The building was completely gutted and will doubtless be a total loss.

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New Kentucky Election Law.

Gov. Beckley of Kentucky has approved the only election bill passed during the extra session. The bill goes into effect immediately. The law repeals all of the Goebel law, but provides severe penalties for violation of election laws and otherwise throws safeguards around the voter.

R. & W. Wreck Kills One.

Spreading of the rails on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks at Edgemoor, Ind., wrecked a heavy freight train and the two engines pulling it and killed one of the train crew.

Without the slightest warning the two locomotives lurched forward and left the track, dragging with a quarrel resulted, during which the shot was fired.

Ship Sunk and Many Drowned.

News of Marine Catastrophes Result of which the thirty persons missing of whom were foreigners, five hundred from the United States, were drowned, was brought by the Empress of Japan. The Norwegian steamer Calland was sunk in a collision.

Shot by an Actress.

Zoë Card, an actress, shot and probably fatally wounded Joseph Pazen in Chicago. Pazen is a theatrical agent and is said to have written several letters reflecting on Miss Card. In answer to a note she called upon him, a quarrel resulted, during which the shot was fired.

Prince Hohenlohe Is Out.

The Kochische Zeitung asserts that Prince Hohenlohe has tendered his resignation as German imperial chancellor and that it has been accepted.

Count La Roche Is Out.

The Prussian government has accepted the resignation of Count La Roche.

Lav Claims to Great Fortune.

The family of the late John Clark of New York, who gave counsel to try to obtain for him the estate of his brother, Mr. Clark, who died a few years ago in Australia, leaving a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000.

Arrested on Charge of Child Murder.

Henry Howard Stewart, a stenographer employed in the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, New York, was arrested in his employer's office at the instance of the Cleveland police, who want him for child murder.

Mrs. Manning Loses Jewels.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, while leaving her hotel in Paris, lost a diamond sunburst valued at \$2,500.

As a strange coincidence, both lady commissioners of the United States at the Pauls exhibition sustained a loss of jewels.

Port Limon Is Burned.

Disputes from Costa Rica tell of the almost total destruction by fire of Port Limon, the principal port of the republic.

The business section of the city was entirely wiped out. More than \$2,000,000 worth of property was burned up.

Thanked by Chinese Emperor.

Emperor Kwang Hsu, ruler of China, has sent to President McKinley his personal acknowledgment of the high services of this nation toward the restoration of peace in the flower kingdom.

Diseases in Missouri Fire.

Two business houses in New Bloomfield, Mo., burned. Dr. C. M. Wright, New York, by entering in boy's clothing. She was ejected by the usher, and then began to do a song and dance turn on the street, when she was arrested.

Eight Peril in the Plains.

"King Oscar's illness," says a dispatch from the London Daily Mail from Stockholm, has developed into a serious inflammation of the lungs. The crown prince has been appointed regent.

American Gets Games.

America is to have the Olympic games of 1901.

They will be under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union and will be held in Buffalo during the Pan-American exposition.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades,

\$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice,

\$2.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 75¢ to 76¢;

corn, No. 2, 40¢ to 41¢; oats, No. 2, 20¢

to 21¢; rye, No. 2, 40¢ to 50¢; butter,

cheese, 19¢ to 21¢; eggs, fresh,

15¢ to 18¢; potatoes, 27¢ to 33¢ per

bushel.

INDIANAPOLIS—Cattle, shipping grades,

\$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice,

\$2.75 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 75¢ to 76¢;

corn, No. 2, 40¢ to 41¢; oats, No. 2, 20¢

to 21¢; rye, No. 2, 40¢ to 50¢; butter,

cheese, 19¢ to 21¢; eggs, fresh,

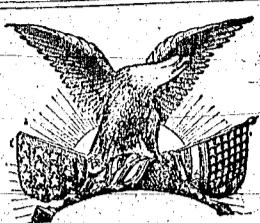
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:

WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N.Y.

—

For Congressman, 10th Dist.

R. O. CRUMPT, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

AARON T. BLIS, of Saginaw County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:

O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

FRED WARREN, of Oakland.

FOR TREASURER:

DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

FOR COM. OF LAND OFFICE:

E. A. WILDEY, of Vanburen.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

HORACE M. OREN, of Chippewa.

FOR SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

DELOS F. FULL, of Calhoun.

FOR MEMBER ST. BOARD OF EDUCATION:

J. H. THOMPSON, of Oscoda.

FOR SENATOR, 28th DIST.

A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE ALPENA DISTRICT:

E. B. BOLTON, of Otsego.

County Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE:

JOHN C. HANSON.

FOR SHERIFF:

GRO. F. OWEN.

FOR CLERK:

JAMES J. COLLEN.

FOR TREASURER:

JOHN J. COVENTRY.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS:

ALLEN B. FAILING.

FOR PRACTICING ATTORNEY:

G. PALMER.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER:

O. PALMER.

FOR SURVEYOR:

WM. BLANSHAN.

FOR CORONERS:

W. WOODWORTH, B. SHERMAN.

Do not Forget.

Republicans are advised to remember that at the coming election, even though we are fully assured of a landslide toward the national and state tickets, there are legislative and county officers to be elected which are of equal importance. The next legislature will elect United States Senator in place of Senator McMillen, whose term expires, and voters should see that such members be elected as will send him to sue himself or at least some one who will uphold the administration as he would. Dougherty and Bolton are all right in this district, and will both receive a handsome majority.

The republican county ticket is a strong and clean one, and if not elected Republicans will be alone to blame. Little personalities should not be in the question, for a vote for the democratic legislative or county candidate is a vote for a democratic Senator, or to continue democrats in control of local matters. Republicans should vote their ticket, and vote it straight.

It is amusing to hear democrats attempt to belittle the work of Congressman K. O. Crump. They talk and talk, and finally shrink down to the assertion that he is not an orator, and that he has been in office long enough. No one pretends that he is a great orator, but what is better, he is an honest worker and accomplishes what he attempts, and stands squarely with the administration on all questions. He will be returned by an increased majority.

With its November issue, The Century Magazine begins a Year of Romance, during which many of the most famous living writers of fiction will contribute to the magazine short stories, novels or novelties. The reception accorded "The Helmet of Navarre," begun in the August number, indicates that the proposed departure will be a popular one, and with such names to conjure with as Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Burnett, Bret Harte, Lew Wallace, Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Wilkins, Winston Churchill, Howells, James, Harris, Cable, Stockton, Page Anstey, and Ian Maclaren—to note but these few—the conductors of the Century are pretty sure to meet the tastes of all lovers of fiction.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Mammoth Display of Feathered Favorites to be Made at Buffalo.

There are some 45 national associations interested in poultry raising in the United States. The Live Stock division of the Pan-American Exposition, of which Frank A. Converse is superintendent, is in correspondence with all of these, and a most cordial co-operative spirit is shown on the part of every one toward making the poultry and pet stock show of this Exposition the greatest of the kind ever held. The displays of poultry will comprise about 100 breeds. To these will be added six breeds of turkeys, 11 breeds of ducks and nine breeds of geese.

As an evidence of their interest in the coming show many of the associations have volunteered to duplicate the prizes offered by the Exposition. It is also proposed by the associations to do all in their power to bring this feature of the Pan-American Exposition at the winter poultry shows to be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities. It is estimated that not less than 75 per cent of the poultry associations will offer special prizes.

An important feature of the Pet Stock Show will be the exhibit of Belgian hares. The classification, however, covers all kinds of pet stock. The Belgian hares are being extensively raised in various parts of the country on account of the value of their meat. The fine stock in these animals brings a very high price, and the demand is surprisingly great. The Belgian hare is much heavier than the common rabbit, weighing some seven or eight pounds, and quite a different animal. Its flesh is described as a cross between venison and mutton and is highly prized in European countries for food. It breeds rapidly and feeds upon such simple and cheap foods as carrots, white oats, lettuce, clover and tender green food of many kinds. It does not burrow and is very tame. Children are very fond of them as pets.

Aside from their value for food, they are in demand for making fine felt. This will be the first noteworthy exhibit of these animals in America and will afford an opportunity for every one to gain useful knowledge concerning them.

BANKER ROUTS A ROBBERT.

J. R. Garrison, Cashier of the bank of Thorneville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial Bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

GREAT FOOD EXHIBIT.

A Comprehensive Display From Pan-American Countries at Buffalo.

In the division of Foods and their accessories an exhibit will be made at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo of a most comprehensive character and covering one-quarter of the large area of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building.

The division will bring to the attention of the consumers and tradesmen the food resources of Pan-American, showing them that the countries of the western hemisphere produce, and are capable of producing in quantities sufficient for all demands, a great variety of foods that are now imported from the islands and countries of the far East.

It is hoped thus greatly to stimulate Pan-American trade. The division will present a collection of food products and their accessories in such a way as to challenge the interest of every inquiring visitor, and he will be offered valuable instruction upon the nature, origin and use of the various foods.

One group will relate to literature and statistics of food; live plants, vines and trees from all parts of the western world and miscellaneous specimens of trunks, limbs, leaves, seeds, grasses and grains.

Under another will be exhibited such products as coffees, teas, cocoas, chocolates, kola and their substitutes, spices, aromatics, mustards, olives, vinegars and other condiments, herbs, hops, essential oils and flavoring extracts. An interesting collection of confectionery and sweets, including the sugar cane, beet, sorghum, maple, grape, palm, etc., honey and glucose, will be exhibited. Preserves and dried products will be shown under another group and nuts and dried fruits and vegetables, etc., under another. Prepared cereals, breads and crackers, Indian corn as food for the table, macaroni and preparations of paste and leavening preparations will constitute still another interesting group. Mineral waters and beverages, both alcoholic and nonalcoholic, preserved and packed meats and sea food, gelatin preparations and even machinery used in food preparation processes will be displayed. The food exhibit is under the supervision of Mr. G. Edward Fuller an expert of worldwide reputation in this line of work, who has traveled around the world and into many of its remote corners in search of information upon the subject of foods.

Preparing the Kansas Exhibit.

Kansas is preparing a grand display of fruits and other products for the Pan-American Exposition. Kansas is popularly looked upon only as a great corn state, but her possibilities in all round farming, stock raising and fruit and vegetable growing are to be shown by means of splendid object lessons in her exhibits at Buffalo next year.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair unless propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes that he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Fournier's Drug Store.

A BIG CATTLE SHOW.

ALL BREEDS TO HAVE RECOGNITION AT THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

A Building to Be Devoted to Exhibits of Dairy Appliances, Methods and Products—Milk in All its Commercial Forms.

It is expected that the live stock, poultry and pet stock exhibits of the Pan-American Exposition next year will include about 25,000 individuals. Beginning the latter part of August, Superintendent Frank A. Converse has arranged for a special cattle show, to continue two weeks. The 10 or 12 breeds recognized in this country and Canada, including beef and dairy cattle, will have a place in this division. The classification of beef animals includes the Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons and Polled Durhams. The National Live Stock, Shorthorn, Hereford and Guernsey associations will endeavor to make exhibits excelling in interest any that they have heretofore brought together. The co-operation of these great associations gives strong assurances of an unqualified success in this feature of the show. The National Live Stock association expects to make a very instructive exhibit, showing the character of animals upon the ranches many years ago along with those of the present day, illustrating the remarkable results of scientific breeding.

The dairy associations are putting forth a special effort to be represented at the Exposition by their best animals, and individual exhibitors are preparing to come in considerable numbers with specimens of very fine dairy stock. The displays of dairy breeds will include Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, French Canadian and Dutch Belted cattle. Liberal prizes are to be awarded by the Exposition for the best animals of the several breeds. These attractive purses are certain to bring out a fine selection of animals.

So important are the dairy interests of the Americans that a large building will be devoted exclusively to them at Buffalo. The building will be equipped with a complete refrigerating outfit, so that fresh exhibits may be shown throughout the continuance of the Exposition. The many ins and outs of dairy management will be illustrated by means of models of stable apparatus, ties, water buckets, mangers and appliances of all kinds. Particular attention will be given to the proper manipulation of dairy products.

This connection will be shown all sorts of churns, separators, vats, butters, butter workers, cans, creamers, apparatus for sterilizing and pasteurizing and vessels for setting and shipping milk. An exhibit will be made with special reference to the sanitary

and hygienic management of the animals themselves, the stables which they occupy and the buildings in which the milk and cream are cared for. It has been found that nearly all diseases to which dairy cattle are subject can be avoided by cleanliness and proper management. The germ theory of the transmission of disease has had a revolutionary effect in dairy management and the importance of the observance of hygienic rules will be graphically portrayed. The ventilation of dairy buildings, having due regard for the comfort and health of the animals, has been developed upon scientific lines, and present knowledge upon this feature of dairy education will be shown by means of proper models.

The exhibit of dairy products will include milk and cream in all their commercial forms, embracing pasteurized, sterilized and condensed milk, butter and many varieties of cheese.

America has never produced a distinctive breed of beef or dairy animals, but scientific breeding has so improved upon the imported stock that it is said the American product would hardly be recognized in the land of its origin. The effort will be made at this Exposition to bring to the attention of stock growers, dairymen and unscientific breeders of beef and dairy cattle the advantages to be derived from the possession of cholera and more efficient

breeds. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at this date for principal and interest, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in chancery have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford county, Michigan, situated in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows: All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north of Range two west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated At: Ut 15th, 1900.

DAVID OSBORN, Mortgagor.

C. H. GLEASON, Attorney for Mortgagor,

Aug 10-13w Grand Rapids, Mich.

Steppe Into Livestock.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesburg, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years and buckled Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallable for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises, and Piles. Sold by L. Fournier, 25c.

The Cure that Cures.

Coughs,

Colds,

Gripe,

WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS AND INCIPENT

CONSUMPTION IS

OTTO'S

CURE.

Sold by all druggists 25 & 50cts.

MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the Marlin Model 1895 Repeater. A 45 caliber bullet weighing 300 grains gives a shock to large game that the Marlin Model 1895 Repeater has. Special Marlin Steel!! barrels. For further information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

We have a Fine Stock o

WALL PAPER,

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW CURTAINS,

PAINTS, &c., &

Call and examine Goods and Pa

ces before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery nex

to Opera House

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the condi

tion of a mortgage dated August 21st, 1899, recorded in office of Register of Deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1899, in Liber E of mortgages, page 10, made and executed by Chester A. Lamb and Jessie Lamb, mortgagors, to David Osborn, mortgagor.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described substantially

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS

For RENT.—A house on the Mor-
tenson place. Jul. Nelson.

WANTED—A new-milk cow. Jul.
Nelson, Grayling.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty
go to A. Kraus.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in
the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints,
Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

A good house to rent. Enquire at
Avalanche Office.

Chris Hanson has bought the pleas-
ant cottage of M. Taylor on Michigan
Avenue.

If you want the best Sewing Ma-
chine buy the Singer. Sold on easy
payments, by A. Kraus.

It is reported that seventy-five
tickets were sold here last Saturday
for the week-end excursion.

For Rent—4 room cottage, with
wood shed, on Ogeau Street. In-
quire of J. C. Hanson.

The main shaft in the planing mill
was broken, Monday morning, caus-
ing a shut down for a few days.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges
guaranteed the best. Sold by A.
KRAUS.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R.
C., Saturday afternoon the 27th, at
the usual hour.

The W. R. Corps will serve meals
on election day, Nov. 6th, from 5
until 12 o'clock p.m.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle
No. 16. L. O. G. A. R., Friday after-
noon, Oct. 25th, at 3 o'clock.

The Century means to make its
November and December issues the
most beautiful ever published. Color
printing will be largely used.

To Cure a Cold in one Day
take Laxative BromoQuinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it
fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signa-
ture is on each box. 25c.

There is not a candidate on the
Republican ticket from top to bottom
whom you can not vote for with a
good grace.

Carl Wilson is the lucky purchaser
of the home of W. H. Mawhorter,
opposite the School House, which he
is putting in thorough repair.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post
No. 240, Grand Army of the Repub-
lic, next Saturday evening, the 27th,
at the usual hour.

Garfield Circle No. 16, Ladies of
the G. A. R. will give a social, Fri-
day evening, October 25th, at the
home of Mrs. McIntyre. Ten cents
pays the bill.

J. Wesley Doty returned to his
home in Hudson, Tuesday morning.
He has made many friends during
his stay here, who wish him success,
which he may attain, if he will.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale
of the best Sewing Machines in the
market. Machines guaranteed. Call
and examine machines, and get
prices.

Mrs. F. D. Robinson started for
her Florida home last Tuesday,
after a visit here that has been de-
lightful for her friends. She is al-
ways well and.

Order for parts of all kinds, and
of all kinds of sewing Machines will
have special attention at J. W. Sore-
nson's. He also keeps a good assort-
ment of Machine Needles.

It will be possible to elect every
man on the Republican ticket this
fall. Why not elect them? They
are fit to fill the places for which
they are nominated. Turn in and
elect every one of them.

It is better to go through life with
one suspender and have a good ab-
stract of title to it, than to wear a
belly-band with a gold buckle that
only represents one-half of the com-
mercial transaction.

And now American made locomotives
are going to New Zealand. The
Yankee machinist is almost justified
in saying with Edmund Dantes, "The
world is mine."

Hon. A. J. Dougherty, the next
Senator from this district, was in
town Monday and Tuesday, getting
acquainted with his constituents. He
is a genial gentleman to meet, and
will prove a power in the Senate.

W. L. Patton, representing East
man and Specht, manufacturers of
the 20th-century Perfection Suspensions,
has placed his excellent and
much improved line of suspenders
with Blumenthal & Baumgart, who
have the exclusive sale of them in
Grayling.

The enumeration work of the 12th
census is completed and the enumera-
tors practically all paid. There
were 52,000 enumerators and 297
superintendents. The cost of num-
eration is said to be about \$4,200,000.
The whole force of the census bureau
is being concentrated on the work of
tabulating the statistics already
gathered.

Paints!

If you want to paint your
house this summer, use the
Sherwin Williams Paint. Why
not use the best paint? It only
costs you a few cents more than
poor paint, and it will give you
satisfaction. Nothing is better
than Sherwin Williams Paint.

Sold by S. H. & Co.

G. L. Alexander has been in atten-
dance at court in West Branch, this
week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome are
enjoying a visit from his mother,
from Saginaw.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sparkes left
on the noon train yesterday, for a
visit in Chicago, Burlington and other
western cities.

D. S. N. Insley went to West
Branch, Tuesday to become a full-
fledged citizen of the United States.
Such are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Butler re-
turned from a month's visit in the
South part of the state, Monday even-
ing. They have had a pleasant trip.

The Ladies Aid Society of the
Catholic church will give a 10 cent
Coffee Social at the home of Mrs.
Charron, Friday afternoon and even-
ing, Oct. 26. All are invited to come.

Some of our readers may remem-
ber the reported assassination of Dr.
Edna G. Terry, in Pekin, about
the time of the killing of Baron Von
Kettler. It proves to be untrue,
as she arrived in America, with the
baroness Von Kettler, and is now in
Chicago, from where she has written
O. W. Willits, who with his fam-
ily are intimate friends, and who re-
joice at the glad news.

STRAYED—to my premises, near
Frederic, two weeks ago, and in my
keeping since, a red cow, with white
belly, tips of horns cut off. Owner
is requested to prove property, pay
charges and take her away. Other-
wise I shall dispose of the animal ac-
cording to law.

Dated Oct. 25th, 1900.

Oct. 25—6w ALEX. YOUNG.

A resident of Branch county re-
cently lost his pocket-book in Cold-
water. The book contained money
and valuable papers. Fortunately for
him, he had called on a local paper
and paid his subscription and by
means of the receipt he was able to
recover the pocket-book. Moral: Call
and pay for your local paper, take a
receipt for the same and, in case you
lose it, have the receipt in your pocket-
book as a means of identification.

It looks as if there would be a Re-
publican landslide in the nation and
state this year, but the enthusiasm
for the success of the national ticket
ought not to be permitted to over-
shadow the eloquent fact that cou-
nty and legislative tickets will be elec-
ted on the sixth day of next
month. A strong county ticket has
been nominated by the Republicans.
If it is not elected Republicans will
be blamed. If the Republican leg-
islative tickets are defeated it will be
because Republicans have used their
little axes upon Republican candidates.
Whatever any republican's personal
feeling may be, here is the meat of the
coconut: A vote against

any of the candidates nominated for

the legislature will be a vote for a
democratic candidate for U. S. Sen-
ator. Don't forget that. A vote ag-
ainst any candidate for the repub-
lican ticket will be a vote to strengthen
the hold of the democrats. Don't forget that either.

Judge Items.

G. Judge visited Lapeer and Saginaw,
last week.

G. F. Owen visited Lovell, and
called on old friends. E. O'Brien
drove to Grayling with him.

It was a surprise to the people here
to hear of the sudden death of M. R.
Smith. Much sympathy is felt for
his wife and daughter.

Employees of the M. C. R. R. Co.
made happy on the 20th. All
went to Lewiston to draw their pay.

Miss Minnie Conner went home to
Jackson county during the past
week. She has been visiting her
family here for the past two
months.

Mrs. C. Douglas visited at the
home of Jos. Sims over Sunday.

Fred Smith, of Otsego Lake called
here on business last week.

A. J. Judge came home to spend
his Sunday and looks as if he was en-
joying his school. He has passed in-

to the fourth grade since he entered.

Wm. Feldhauser and Ed. Houghton
are doing some lumbering in this
district. It looks as if our little
hamlet would not go to sleep for a
while yet.

Chas. Blanchard of Roscommon is
lumbering northwest of here.

Mrs. John Cox went to Roscommon
last week to attend a funeral. She
is expected home soon. I wonder
how John likes housekeeping alone.

AN OBSERVER.

WANTED—Active man of good character
to deliver and collect in Michigan for old es-
tablished manufacturing wholesale houses.
Satisfactory references required. Our reference any bank
in my city. Enclose self-addressed stamped
envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor,
Dearborn St., Chicago.

It is exasperating to one who
knows Foley's Honey and Tar, and
knows what it will do, to have a dealer recommend something else as
"just the same" for colds, coughs,
croup, la grippe, etc. L. Fournier.

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E. W. GROVE

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The sophistry that it doesn't make
any difference who is elected to all
the county offices is obvious. When
the Republicans of Michigan lose interest
in county campaigns the democ-
rats will have no difficulty in se-
curing control of the legislature and
all the state offices.

I have always used Foley's Honey
and Tar cough medicine and think
it the best in the world," says Chas
Fender, a news dealer of Erie, Pa.
Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Henry Williams, familiarly known
here for many years as "The Gun-
smith," died at the county house last
Thursday night. He suffered a
stroke of paralysis over a year ago,
and soon used up his meager savings,
and became a county charge. He was a man of strong individual-
ity and opinions, strongly attached
to his friends, and relentless toward
those whom he considered enemies.
An honest man has "run his race,"

Stops the Cough and works off Cold
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure
a cold in one day. No cure, no pay.
Price 25c.

The Bay City Tribune says: There
wasn't a poorly dressed man or
woman at the Bryan meeting last
night. It was different in 1890. Mr.
Bryan has been doing well himself.
He was worth about \$5,000 in 1890.
Now he pays more taxes than any
other man in Lincoln, Nebraska. He
owns houses and lands and bonds, but
he hasn't had a law case since he
was here before. His invisible source
of revenue is a good thing.

The editor of the Fordville, Ky.
Miscellaneous, writes a postscript to
a business letter: "I was cured of
Kidney trouble by taking Foley's Kidney
Cure. Take nothing else." L.
Fournier.

Bright's Disease.

High living, intemperance, exposure
and many other things bring on
Bright's Disease. Foley's Kidney
Cure will prevent Bright's Disease
and all other kidney or bladder dis-
orders if taken in time. Take nothing
else. L. Fournier.

When suffering from a racking cough
take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar.
The soreness will be relieved and a
warm grateful feeling and healing of
the parts affected will be experienced.
Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

The town of Frederic was taxed
to its utmost capacity, last Thursday
evening, with an appreciative audi-
ence, to hear Hon. E. L. Lamson, of

Ohio, who gave one of the best and
fairest political speeches to which we
have ever listened. He is an
orator without bombast or egotism
and his words strike home. He was
followed by E. Bolton, of Gaylord,
our next Representative from this
District. The Grayling Glee Club
furnished the music and captured
the audience.

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publican landslide in the nation and
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GREAT RECORDS MADE

TRAILS LEFT BY BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

Hundreds of Speeches Have Been Made During Journeys of Thousands of Miles—Remarkable Physical Endurance Shown by These Two Candidates

In the trails which William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt have left upon the map of the United States are evidences of the intricate civilization which each would represent. These itineraries are only the evolution of the methods which in early days prompted a candidate to saddle his horse, throw a pair of saddlebags in front of him, and to ride into a neighboring county to feel the pulse of the people. To-day the horse has become a 120-ton locomotive; the saddle-bags are baggage, library and bullet cars; the cross-roads inn is a palace sleeping car that is home to the candidate in all weathers, times, and places; the scores of miles of muddy or dusty roads have become the thousands of miles of steel-bound road-bed over which these palaces thunder with the swiftness of a carrier pigeon.

That "there were giants in those days" has become accepted of the past, but that the old-fashioned orator of the circuit-riding days of Lincoln and

Receptions	27
Visitors	600
Persons addressed	100,000
Bouquets received	32
Speakers on train	60
Newspaper men	8
Words by telegraph	234,000
Words spoken	38,000

Governor Roosevelt's train followed almost the same route as this in Indiana, touching twenty-four places for set speeches. About the same general experience was his. Indiana being considered a most important state, the work was in excess of the general Western average, but even with that allowance the figures are significant of the demands made upon the physical and mental sides of these men.

Vocal Exertion.

In considering the campaign work of a man, the voice is the one thing that gives uniqueness to the speaker and his friends. With voice gone, his work is at an end, and it is known that the voice is more likely to give away than any other physical necessity in a campaign. If hand-shaking be thrust upon a candidate until the bone and tissue of the hand are a pulp, the public will still come and will respect the fact that the man's right forearm is in sling. But if he cannot talk, most of the attractiveness of the candidate takes wing.

Nerve tax and the consequent loss of tone in the system are regarded as having a direct and vital influence on the voice. Dr. Oscar A. King, neurologist and professor in the medical school in the University of Illinois, has found a

few physical causes for breakdown. Most often such speakers have been regular in all their habits of life. They cannot adjust themselves at once to bolted food and irregular hours for eating. Food is not digested as it should be and the body feels its usual nourishment.

"Above all this, as in the case of Mr. Bryan especially, the weight of being the head of a party's machinery has been distressing. He has had more than the details of his own tour upon him. Telegrams, letters, and all the machinery of modern correspondence have bound him to his party's management and have obstructed upon him when he should have been resting.

"Nothing in athletics, in prize-fighting, running, riding, wheeling, or physical record breakings of any kind in its physical aspect can compare with the campaign work of William Jennings Bryan. His performance, in the light of mere physical effort and endurance, has been wonderful. In the matter of training and experience, of course, he has had the advantage of Governor Roosevelt, but he has been taxed as Roosevelt has not been. His campaign stands out as a marvel of physical endurance."

NAMES SPOKEN IN FULL.

Familiar Abbreviated Nicknames Have Been Disappearing for Years.

"Have you observed," asks a correspondent, "how the Jims, Sams, Bills,

SPEECHMAKING AND TRAVELING RECORDS OF BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT



Douglas could have stood the strain of the modern interstate canvass as impossible in the opinion of physicians. Roosevelt, traveling 15,000 miles, making more than 300 speeches of nearly 800,000 words, sleeping at sixty miles an hour and walking at all times and places made a record that would have astounded a politician of fifty years ago. Bryan, not traveling so far, but taxing himself even greater in speechmaking and in the other activities of a campaign of which he has been the head, possibly did even more. In voice, Roosevelt suffered; perhaps in nervous strain he felt the work. Bryan, more trained in the art of public speaking, knowing better how to save and spare himself, and having the experiences of a great campaign on similar lines in 1896, has been a phenomenon in endurance, even in the eyes of the medical profession.

Bryan's Active Work.

Bryan's first active work began on Aug. 31, when he visited Chicago, for a conference with the national committee. His letter of acceptance had been weighing upon him but in response to calls he went South and East as far as Cumberland, Md., back through West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, to Chicago. Then to Milwaukee, back to Chicago, and from that city westward through a group of the central-Western states. These were only preliminary movements. His campaign proper began at Papillion, Neb., on Sept. 24, full three weeks after Governor Roosevelt's special train had pulled into Detroit, Mich., for the opening speech of his campaign.

As an example of just how many duties devolved upon these candidates, some of the figures from Mr. Bryan's tour of Indiana have been gathered. They show:

Miles traveled	700
Speeches	28
Counties touched	27
Towns passed	96
Towns spoken to	28

most subtle relation between the nervous system and the voice.

"As a basic proposition," he said, "you may trace every impediment in speech to nervous influences. Starting with this, the effect of a depleted nervous system on the voice is plain. The mechanisms of the vocal organs are intricate of themselves, and the nerves which control these organs multiply their complexities. In a failing voice, then, one must always look to the condition of the nervous system. In the cases of Bryan and Roosevelt, the things most calculated to derange their nerves are those which react upon these nervous systems. Unquestionably the two things which most do this are excitement and the sense of opposition in an audience which every political speaker has to face."

Gets Little Rest.

Physically, too, the work of a great campaign on the railroads tells upon a speaker. There is a loss of sleep always. Towns through which trains pass in dead of night often turn out crowds who at least awaken the candidates. Then the exigencies of an itinerary force him to get up early and go to bed late.

"But even if a man sleeps soundly the night through on a railroad train he is not rested as he would have been had he slept in a stationary bed. There is reason to believe that in the soundest sleep possible in a fast-moving train the muscles are making unconscious efforts to neutralize the movements of the body caused by swayings and joltings of the train. The nerves prompt this, and to the extent that they are kept awake the whole system is affected. As the nerves are affected, so too the tendency toward impairment of the voice is increased. In many ways they tend to this, chiefly by disconnecting the speaker and causing him to waste lung power."

Marcus Daly's Story of How a Southerner Changed His Poker Luck.

"Irregular meals and exposure to night air and to changes in the weather

of boys' front names are disappearing from among the youths of the present generation, together with the diminutive Jimmy, Sammy, Billy, etc., which died out of mind prevalent among masculine youngsters. For some reason the boys have largely discarded the free and easy way of addressing one another that comes natural to ingenuous youth, substituting for the more rollicking Tom, Dick and Harry, sanctioned by immortal usage, a stiffer form of address which does not match well with the freshness of boyhood. The same appears to be the case with the female juveniles. Even among little girls playing 'ring-around-the-rosy,' the Bessies, Maggies and Kates are disappearing, giving place to the stilted substitution of Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine and the like. This change has not had its origin in the youth of either the boys or the girls. They have evidently been put up to it. Some higher authority must be responsible for this priggishness, and from its general extent it is likely due to misdirected instruction in the schools. To no other source could be attributed expressions now heard among boys at play, such as 'Sam, do not throw the ball so hard; William cannot catch it.' No boy, who is not a pig, either by nature or education, but would say on a subject of that kind: 'Sam, don't throw the ball so hard; Bill can't catch it.' This is as idiomatically correct as the other form and colloquially preferable, while devoid of the stiffness unsuited to youthful expression."

DRIVING OUT THE HOODOO.

Marcus Daly's Story of How a Southerner Changed His Poker Luck.

"Irregular meals and exposure to night air and to changes in the weather

When the United States gunboat Nashville visited St. Louis in the spring of 1890, the demonstration attending her reception marked an epoch in the city's history. The Nashville was the first ocean-going war vessel that had ever steamed up the Father of Waters to the Mississippi valley. Hence the interest attending her visit. All the railroads entering the city ran excursion trains, and people came from the surrounding States, anxious to gaze upon the pioneer from Old Ocean's depths.

Leaving the city amid the acclamations of the multitude and to the music of the bands, the gunboat proceeded down the river, across the gulf, round the peninsula, stopped at Hampton Roads, crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal, on to the harbor of Tokio, Japan, and has since been in Chinese waters. St. Louis people declare that the vessel might just as well have carried merchandise as implements of war, and they intimate that the destiny of St. Louis is to become a deep water port.

much in hoodoo signs and that sort of thing, and I don't put much faith in luck, but I was pretty nearly converted on this trip. A blonde-muscled Virginian named Mach Hardy was a steady loser for the first two hours. He played 'em well, but whenever he had a big hand somebody else always had one just a bit bigger, and on a bluff some fellow with more curiosity than nerve or judgment would call him down. At just 11 o'clock he got up from his chair and walked backward around the table thirteen times, offering no explanation for his strange conduct. On the next deal he had a pair of treys, raised it when it came his say, stood two raises from other players and set it back the limit. Both the others stayed in, holding up an ace—and didn't improve; each of the others drew only one card. Hardy put up a magnificent bluff—I never saw a low hand played better, with all the feints of assured nervousness, frequent glances at his hand, etc.

"He drove one man out who had been up and had the other on the run, when a gust of wind through the open door scattered the third player's hand, one card getting mixed up with the discards. Of course, that hand was dead—the four remnants of what had been a queen straight—and Hardy swept something like \$375 into his hat. He didn't even have to show his treys, for his opponent had not put up on the last raise, although just about to do so when the wind killed his hand. Now, wasn't that luck? Or what do you think about the thirteen walk-around queering the other fellow's hand?"

"An hour later Hardy took a fresh pack, plucked the ace of diamonds from it on a waiter's shirt-front, tore up the other fifty-one cards and then marked a skull and crossbones in crema de menthe on the waiter's shirt bosom just above the ace. On the very next deal, with only three nines on a one-card draw, he bluffed a \$150 pot out of a fellow who held a deuce full! Now what do you think of that?"

How to Choose Good Meat.
Let us imagine ourselves before a butcher's block having on it four pieces of beef presenting faces from the round or sirloin. One is dull red, the lean being close-grained; and the fat very white; the next is dark red, the lean loose-grained and sinewy and the fat white and shining; the third is dull red, the lean loose-grained and sinewy and the fat yellow; the fourth is bright cherry-red, the lean smooth and medium-grained, with flecks of white through it, and the fat creamy—neither white nor yellow. The first of these is cow beef; the second, bull beef; the third, beef from an old or ill-conditioned animal; and the last is ox beef. Ox beef—that from a steer—is the juiciest, finest flavored, sweetest and most economical to buy of all beef. It is called "prime" when the lean is very much mottled with the white fat-flecks, and when it is from a heavy, young animal (about 4 years old), stall-fed on corn. Beef from a young cow that has been well fed and fattened is next in merit to ox beef. Beef from an immature animal is never satisfactory, being tough and juiceless. It may be easily recognized as its color is pale and its bones small.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Practical Side of It.

"There is so little money in literature," said the wife, "that I think you would be wise to choose some other profession. Why, the man who runs the ice wagon makes more than you do; the butcher goes out driving every Sunday; the baker wears a beaver and a linen collar, and the real estate man has three diamonds in a white shirt, to say nothing of the coal man, who goes sleep in church on a velvet pillow every Sunday the Lord sends!"

"But—Molly, think of Genius; what am I to do with that?"

"The Lord only knows, John! But how nice it would be if you could only split it into kindling wood at so much a cord, or swap it off for a barrel of flour and a sugar-cured ham!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Oysters Have Many Foes.

The oyster appears to be the most perfectly protected creature in the sea, yet it falls a victim to the soft and apparently helpless starfish. The method of attack is curious but effective. The starfish clasps the oyster in its five arms and quietly waits. Presently the oyster opens its shell in order to get food. This is the chance that the starfish has been waiting for, and it promptly injects into the shell a little red fluid.

This acts as a poison, paralyzing the muscles of the oyster and thus making it impossible for the creature to close its shell. The starfish does not take the trouble even to remove the oyster from its shell, but eats it in its own home and eventually crawls away, leaving behind the gaping, empty shell.

When the Lord finds a surplus lot of babies on hand, he leaves them with people traveling over the country in movers' wagons.

boards, which are covered with the earth thrown out of the excavation. This earth is best sodded. The door way is then made in the front of the building and if desired a loading door may be made on one side of the top to take in the fruit or roots. A double frame is made in the doorway and two tight doors are set in, with a space of two or three feet between them. If desirable this space may be filled in when the house is closed for the winter with sheaves of straw or hay or bundles of cornstalks.



plowed. When performing such work, first scatter alkali lime over the surface and turn under the top soil, following by another application of lime on the surface. The lime causes a chemical action in the soil which quickly destroys the fifth by changing its composition.

Clipping Clover Field.

A writer in Ohio Farmer advocates the clipping of clover the first year after the wheat is off, and even twice if necessary to prevent it from blossoming, as that weakens the next year's growth. This year he clipped on Aug. 1 and expects to clip again in September. He has done so for several years until year before last, and he said he would never omit it again. The hay last year where it was not clipped was very dirty, full of stubble and trash, while where too large a growth was made before winter, it lodged and smothered out the crop. He cuts high, removing the swath hoard, and likes to cut just after a rain, leaving all the growth on the ground as a mulch, which protects the roots in winter and keeps the ground more moist. In summer, it might be pastured off and get some growth for cattle or sheep, but they will not feed on the ranker growing places, and feed the other too closely, thus making them liable to winter kill. He does not think this pays, and would prefer to grow green crops to help out the pasture than to use the newly seeded fields. He wants to leave clover about six inches high when winter comes.

Lice on Chickens.

We use once a week a little kerosene and lard mixed, and rubbed on the breast and under the wings of the mother hen, and a good sprinkling of the kerosene over the litter. In the night quarters, this is all done after the chickens go to roost. The fumes of the kerosene will finish all the lice on the bodies of the chicks and the lard, which they will run from the mother on to their heads, will do for those on the heads. There is no danger of suffocating the chicks, as in the summer time, they will invariably roost with their heads out from under the hen's wings. Adopting this method we are never troubled with lice on our chicks, and though I have raised poultry for twenty-five years I have never seen a mite. My neighbors have all been troubled with them, and the only reason that I have not is because the quarters for the hens are kept very clean, by the use of plenty of kerosene, and I never overcrowd my chickens. The late-hatched chicken is surely worthy of your careful consideration. You will find that there is a nice little sum of money to be made in this way.—Geneva March in Epitomist.

Weed Milk.

There are weedy pastures in the land, and there are pastures free from weeds, says the Creamery Journal. It is plain that the more milk from clean pastures, and the less from weedy pastures, we have in the creamery the better the chance to get a good flavor.

Root Houses and Fruit.
Root and fruit houses may be made at a very little cost as useful and quite as effective and satisfactory in every way as the most costly ones. Those here shown may be made at no greater expense than the cost of the hinges, and the boards, a few pounds of spikes, and some ten-penny nails. The house is dug out of the bank, which of course should be dry, and the door of the house should face the south. The walls may be built up of logs or stone as may be convenient. The roof is made of poles doubled and covered with leaves or straw, and then with domed and its bones small.—Woman's Home Companion.

HOOT OR FRUIT HOUSES.
boards, which are covered with the earth thrown out of the excavation. This earth is best sodded. The door way is then made in the front of the building and if desired a loading door may be made on one side of the top to take in the fruit or roots. A double frame is made in the doorway and two tight doors are set in, with a space of two or three feet between them. If desirable this space may be filled in when the house is closed for the winter with sheaves of straw or hay or bundles of cornstalks.

To Tell Oleomargarine.

That a great deal of oleomargarine and butterine, colored contrary to law, is sold for the genuine article is a well-known fact. One of the surest tests to separate all the cream, thick and rich, running the minimum of milk into the cream, then take same cans of milk from patrons who are neat and tidy, who keep the milk pure and uncontaminated, and dump this milk straight into the cream vat in sufficient quantity to insure the right percentage of fat in the cream and cause it to ripen in time.—Creamery Journal.

Poultry on the Farm.

The farmer is the backbone of the poultry industry, if we except the customer. We mean that the farm remains the chief source of supply of market poultry. We say "remains" advisedly, because the greater opportunities which the farmer has at his door are gradually being stolen from under his nose by the large poultry farms which are springing up all over the country.

poultry farms, which are established to supply market poultry and eggs of a superior class. How long the farm will remain the source of supply depends to a great extent upon the farmer, and he has not yet settled in his mind that poultry-breeding pays. There are a few farmers here and there who know it, but they keep the knowledge to themselves as a rule.—Poultry Keeper.

Riding Horses for Sale.

A horse that is not fitted for sale will generally bring more money in the country than will in the sale ring. When the public buys, it judges very largely by appearances, and a good horse in bad condition is likely to sell for very much less money than an inferior horse that is fixed up. It does not pay to sell horses anywhere without fitting them for sale; but if the horse is to go without special preparation sell him in the pasture. He will look better and fetch more there than anywhere else nine times out of ten.—National Stockman.

Cantaloupes.

Cantaloupes are preferably planted in drills about seven feet apart. A good dose of stable manure and a sufficient quantity of the above fertilizer to give each plant about a half pound should be applied in the drills and well mixed with the soil. A low ridge sufficient for drainage purposes should then be formed and the plants finally thinned to one vine for every two or three feet.

Farm and Ranch.

GOVERNOR McCORD

Recommends Peruna to All Catarrh Victims.



Hon. M. H. McCord, Governor of New Mexico, is a friend to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

Dear Sir—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Peruna for catarrh, and after using one bottle I began to feel better every day. My wife developed an inflammatory sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon found her taking your medicine, recommending your great talents to all who are afflicted with catarrh.—M. H. McCord.

Thousands of cases of chronic catarrh have been cured by Peruna during the past winter. There are no successful substitutes for this remedy. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catarrh book.

Regulating Street Musicians.
No street music is allowed in Paris after 6 p. m., in winter and 9 p. m. in summer; and so far as similar regulations are in force throughout the continent, Berlin has granted no new licenses to organ-grinders since 1884, in deference to the public complaints expressed through the newspapers. In Madrid the municipal authorities grant licenses "largely as a charity," it is not stated, to whom. "Even Italy, where the organ grinders come from," refuses to allow any one to make himself into this kind of public nuisance unless he can show that he is unable to earn a living in other ways.

Beds Are Scarce in Russia.
Beds are quite an innovation in Russia, and many well-to-do houses are still unprovided with them. Peasants sleep on the tops of their ovens; middle-class people and servants roll themselves up in sheepskins and lie down near stoves; soldiers rest upon wooden cots without bedding, and it is only within the last few years that students in schools have been allowed beds.

Prince Maximilian of Saxony has accepted the professorship of canonical law at the University of Freiburg, Switzerland. At present he is pastor of a church in Nuremberg.

A boy from 15 to 20 years of age needs only three-fourths the amount of food required by a full-grown man. A girl from 15 to 20 needs one-half the food of a workingman.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

is the deadliest and most painful malady to which mankind is subject. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Bright's Disease. They have never failed in one single case. They are the only remedy that ever has cured it, and they are the only remedy that can. There are imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills—pill, box and name—but imitations are dangerous. The original and only genuine cure for Bright's Disease is

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Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box, at all dealers.

50¢ for a box, \$1.25 for a dozen.
All dealers pay cash on account of price.

DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Frank Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

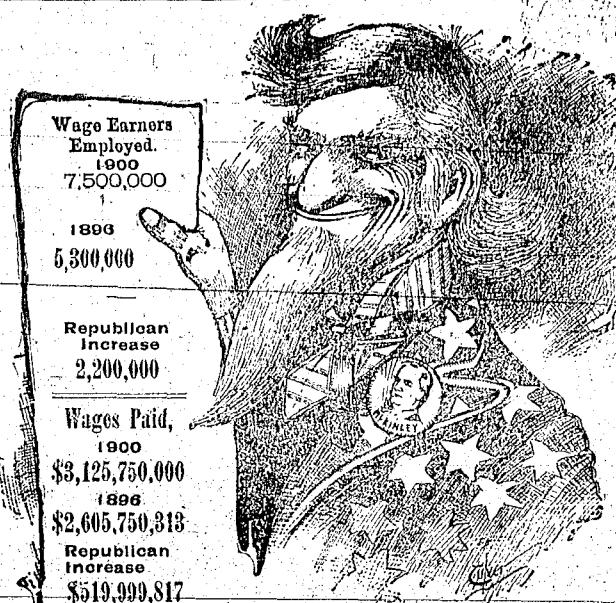
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Cures CATARRH.
It is placed into the nostril, spreads over the membrane, and is absorbed. Helps lame meditate. It does not produce sneezing.
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M'KINLEY AND PENSIONS.

The President Has Always Been the Earliest Friend of Old Soldiers.

In an interview, Hon. D. I. Murphy, former Commissioner of Pensions, states that President McKinley, on the morning of Sept. 4, 1890, said to the National Committee on Pensions, G. A. R.: "There is no use denying the fact, gentlemen, that the money power of the country is against any further expansion of the pension roll." The undersigned members, only, of the Pension Committee, called on the President by appointment that morning and in the interest of justice we desire to say that this statement is not true. The President did not on that occasion, nor at any other time, make use of any such suggestion then or at any other time, and we were present at all the conferences between the President and the National Committee on Pensions from July, 1889, until the passage of the bill amending the act of June 27, 1890, in May, 1900. At each conference he unreservedly approved the amendments proposed by the committee and unanimously adopted by the Philadelphia campment. More than this, the President freely gave to the committee and the soldiers and sailors and their dependent ones whom we represented his personal aid in securing the passage of the bill. Having satisfied himself of the absolute justice of the measure, he did not hesitate to declare in favor of the amendment of the act of 1890 and the liberal administration of all the pension laws. The President is the earnest and practical friend of the soldiers and sailors of this country. From the very beginning of his public career he has given expression to a sincere regard for his comrades of the war, and on all proper occasions he has not failed to declare himself earnestly in favor of a liberal administration of the pension laws. In his official capacity as a member of Congress and as the chief executive of the nation, he has evinced the utmost concern for liberalized pension legislation and administration. It is a cruel and wicked wrong to put into the mouth of the President the words ascribed to him in this interview. He does not entertain such sentiments. The chief executive executes the laws as enacted by Congress, and no President in the history of this republic has performed his duty more faithfully in this regard than our comrade, William McKinley. He was and is in thorough accord with the sentiments of the Grand Army as expressed at Philadelphia and Chicago, in the administration of the pension laws, and of this fact the National Pension Committee has full knowledge.

R. B. BROWN, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Ohio.
JNO. PALMER,
Ex-Secretary of the State of New York; Past Commander in Chief G. A. R., 1892.
J. W. BURST,
Sycamore, Ill.

The Army and Local Troubles.
The army has never been called upon but twice in the history of the country to interfere with rioting that followed strikes, and then only after the review of the local authorities to prevent trouble had become exhausted. Graver Cleveland, a Democrat, sent troops to Chicago in 1894, after the local authorities had shown their inability to cope with rioting and John P. Altgeld, then Governor, had refused to call out the State troops. Governor Steenberg (Fusionist) of Idaho called on the Government to suppress rioting in Idaho.

That is the record, and there is not, as Mr. Bryan says, a growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles."

No Pay, No Talk!

Even at this stage of the campaign Mr. Bryan adheres to the doctrine of "No pay, no talk." He was at Chillicothe, Ohio, the morning of the 14th of October, and delayed the meeting there for at least half an hour until the necessary \$75 to insure the wagging of his jaw was forthcoming. When the necessary sum had been raised he spoke for about eighteen minutes, a rate of a little over \$8 per minute, and he had considerable trouble in inducing the people of the old-time city of Allen Q. Thru man to give up the needful coin.

R. B. BROWN, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Ohio.
JNO. PALMER,
Ex-Secretary of the State of New York; Past Commander in Chief G. A. R., 1892.

Another Argument Exploded.
The United Commercial Travelers' Association of America has 12,170 members in 1900, and it had 9,533 in 1895, an increase of 28 per cent.

The Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of New York has a membership of 20,360, compared with 15,166 in 1896, a gain of 29 per cent.

More travelers are on the road to-day than ever before, despite the calamity howl to the contrary.

Prosperity in Porto Rico.

Many new factories, supplied with modern machinery, are being erected in Porto Rico. Tobacco culture has increased immensely, and the demand from the United States is booming the cigar trade. The coffee plantations suffered from the hurricane, and many of the planters were too poor to immediately repair the damage, but nature has helped, and in localities where a

few months ago it was estimated that the yield would not exceed 10 per cent of normal, it is now conceded that favorable conditions give a prospect of 40, 50 or 60 per cent.

Oney and the Trusts.

Ex-Secretary Olney was the man who advised President Cleveland to use Federal troops against the strikers in Chicago during the term of the last Democratic administration.

What did ex-Secretary Olney do when he was Attorney General to check the growth of trusts and monopolies? Nothing. But he made an excuse for doing nothing. He said, when Attorney General, the trusts could not be controlled by Federal laws, but that they were under the jurisdiction of State laws and must be proceeded against by State officials.

A Word to Young Men.

It is doubtless within the memory of hundreds of thousands of young men in this country that less than ten years ago—six or seven years ago, to be more exact—the business world suffered a stagnation and disaster the like of which had never before been seen among us.

The panic of '93 was especially hard upon young men. The elderly, who had made their successes in life fairly secure, those whose natural caution enabled them to look forward to such a terrible consummation and to prepare for it, suffered less. The younger

TRUTH OR FALSEHOOD?

Records on the Trust Question Which Will Trounce Mr. Bryan to Explain. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan asserts that the Republican party has done nothing attempted nothing and can be expected to do nothing to protect the people from trust monopolies. If this is the truth, it is an important truth; if it is a lie, it is a reckless, atrocious lie which should forever discredit the man who uttered it. Let me see. A few months ago, speaking at the Chicago anti-trust conference, Mr. Bryan said:

"I believe Congress has or should have the power to place restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one State that wants to do business outside of the State. • •

I am in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that will give to Congress power to destroy every trust in the country."

At the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress the Republican majority of the House Judiciary Committee reported a constitutional amendment exactly in line with Mr. Bryan's plan of dealing with trusts, as follows:

"To lodge in Congress the power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations."

On the roll call on the question of submitting this constitutional amendment for ratification by the various States of the Union the vote was as follows:

Republicans—For, 140; against, 2.

Democrats and Populists—For, 5; against, 129.

In the light of this record, did the Populist candidate state truth or falsehood when in his letter of acceptance he asserted that the Republican party has done nothing, attempted nothing, and can be expected to do nothing to protect the people from trust monopolies?

Oney on the Duties of Citizenship.

If one citizen may properly withhold his vote, logically all may, and all the wheels of government be stopped.

To decline voting because practically assured that others will vote is but to give the latter an undue share of political power and to forfeit the right to complain of any abuse of it.

The obligations of citizenship are avoided, not performed, by standing neutral in an election.

The voting power is a trust which calls for use and is violated by the neglect to use.—From His Letter of Aug. 14.

An Advertiser reporter called at the office of the Election Commissioners yesterday to ascertain if Mr. Olney had himself done the duty so eloquently prescribed for others. This was the result:

Mr. Olney is not yet on the voting list of 1900.

Mr. Olney was not on the voting list of 1899.

Mr. Olney was not on the voting list of 1898.

Mr. Olney was not on the voting list of 1897.

Mr. Olney was not on the general voting list of 1896.

Back of this the Commissioners did not have time to go, and research would be accompanied by investigation of many volumes in the assessor's department—but there is a suspicion that Mr. Olney voted for Cleveland in 1892. From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Sept. 7.

Farewell to Bryan.

(Air: Johnny Comes Marching Home.) We'll never forget "Sixteen to One." Oh, no! not oh, no!

We'll never forgive your "Scuttle and Run." Oh, no! Oh, no!

We've got no use for your creaking cry.

"Oh, don't you fear the military?" So true you well; we're all McKinley men.

So fare you well; we're all McKinley men.

We'll never desert the dear old flag. Oh, no! not oh, no!

We just admire that fraud and brag, EMILIO!

We'll never believe in prophets sent to preach the gospel of discontent.

So fare you well; we'll prosperity men.

So fare you well; we're all McKinley men.

So fare you well; we're all McKinley men.

We're raising up ten million men. Oh, yes! Yes! Yes!

You're McKinley in again. Oh, yes! Oh, yes!

No danger lurks behind the flag.

But the man who works the silver gag, So fare you well; we're none of us silver men.

So fare you well; we're all McKinley men.

—William Edwin Anderson.

The Fire in the Rear.

Standing by the grave of Henry W. Lawton, I appeal to the patriotic millions of my countrymen without regard to politics, to put an end to the pestilent fire in the rear, which for nearly two years has followed our army in the Philippines, filling the hearts of our own soldiers with despair, and the hearts of their enemy with comfort and good cheer.—Jonathan P. Dolliver, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 27, 1900.

Significant Contrasts.

In August, 1890, after two years of free trade, and with fear of Bryanism, the failures were 1,175 in number, with liabilities amounting to \$26,110,366.

In August, 1900, after three years of protection and with confidence in the re-election of McKinley, the number of failures was 705, with liabilities amounting to \$6,255,692.

For Blind Women.

Another avenue of usefulness has been opened recently to the blind in the constantly increasing popularity of massage as treatment for disease. A movement has been begun in London to establish a training school in massage for the blind, and it is proposed to raise funds to secure rooms later in some central situation, where patients could go for treatment by the blind masseurs and massesses. A few who have been trained have acquired a high degree of skill.

Leprosy.

In the time of Louis VIII. there were 2,000 hospitals for lepers in France; and about 19,000 in Europe. Professor Virchow declared at a recent conference in Berlin that he does not believe in the contagiousness of leprosy.

Same Trap, Same Trappers.

The same hands are setting the trap for the wage-workers in 1900, which spread the net of 1892. They were snared in the meshes then and suffered. They remember.

Same Trap, Same Trappers.

—P. H. Fletcher.

Thompson's Eye Water

Same eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

"I couldnt Sew another Stitch to Save my Life."



A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night.

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest for the dress must be finished in time.

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One through hothouse culture, luxury and social excitement, and the other through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause.

Nervous prostration, excitability, fainting spells, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, all indicate serious trouble, which has been promoted by an over-taxed system.

A BALLAD OF THREE KISSES.

BY FORT WHEELER.

When first I kissed you, 'twas full on your mouth.
Red as a blackbird's cherry. You recall.
Twain spring, the soft air smelling of the South.
The whole world gay and you gay most of all.
You laughed—that low, sweet, tender bird-like trill
Which made the very bobolink be still.

When next I kissed you, 'twas upon the cheek,
Molded just round enough. 'Twas autumn then,
And you were graver grown, and did not speak,
But seemed in wonder at the ways of men.
And yet you smiled. So dear a smile it was.

That it seemed sudden summer over us.

When last I kissed you, dearest Heart-of-Gold,
My lips just brushed your forehead. You were sad,
And it was winter. All the world was old.

But at the touch, my love swelled fierce and glad;

For then I felt you tremble, and saw two great, slow tears. Ah, that was best of all!

The Chilian's Oath.

The city of Valparaiso is one of the most important upon the Pacific coast. Take them altogether, the people of Chile show the most enterprise and seem best adapted for republican government of any in South America. Yet the common people are of a dark revengeful nature, and few foreigners find favor in their eyes. But with the dark-eyed maidens of Chile it is different, and Yankee sailors always like to run into "Valperaser" for a cruise or shore, and a happy time they have generally.

Ned Wilson landed from the brig *Vesper*, which had sprung a timpanist and stove in her quarter in a storm in the South Pacific. It was a two weeks' job to repair, and as Ned was a man to be trusted, the "Old Man" gave him a free run on shore. Ned wasn't much of a man to drink, and most of his time was spent in rambling about on the beautiful mountain slopes, getting acquainted with the dark-eyed beauties of the city and country, and enjoying himself generally. One day while

exploring the country ten miles to the north and east of the city he was attracted by the sound of voices loud in dispute, and then came a woman's cry for help. Dashing through the bushes Ned came out in a little open space where he saw a beautiful girl whom he had met at a *sandango* in Valparaiso, struggling in the grasp of a dark-looking Chilian, who if he was not a villain, ought to have had a quarrel with his face.

"See here, my man," said Ned, "you'd better drop it, or you may chance to get yourself into trouble."

"That advice might be as well applied to yourself, señor," replied the man, with a dark, savage frown. "If you'll take my advice, given in the most friendly spirit, you will take yourself off and attend to any business of your own which you may chance to have on hand. No man ever interfered with Manuel Godena who did not repent it."

"I'll have to leave it to the young lady," said Ned, quietly. "If she says that I am in the way, I'll walk off, as you say, but not before."

"No, no!" cried the girl. "Do not leave me alone with this man."

"That's all right," said Ned. "You see that the señora claims my help. Mr. Manuel Godena, and I'll have to trouble you to get up and travel."

The man drew a knife and made a dash at him. Ned knocked it out of his hand and then there gave him such a thrashing as he had never received in his life. Then, stripping him of his weapons, he kicked him indistinctly down the slope, for it "killed" him to have a man draw a knife.

The Chilian at last took to his heels and when once out of reach of Ned's number eight boot, turned and shot his hand at him in menacing manner.

"Hear me, Americano," he hissed. "I vow to the saints not to take rest or sleep until I have revenge on you!" Ned answered with a contemptuous laugh, and, whirling on his heel, went back to the lady, who was trembling with fear.

"Let me escort you safely from this place," he said. "You are hardly safe here."

"Thanks, señor. That man's my cousin, and this morning he undertook to escort me to the house of my uncle, who has a cattle ranch over yonder. But when we reached this place he seized me and swore that he would carry me to the lair of the bandit, Rosas, and there keep me until I promised to marry him."

"He is a land pirate," said Ned, "and deserves keel-hauling if ever a man did."

"I do not understand that, señor," said the girl, with a merry smile. "But I shall be your debtor forever if you will go with me to my uncle's house."

"I am quite at your service," said Ned, gallantly; "but I don't know the way you wish to go."

"This way, señor." She struck into a forest path, after a glance at the many faces of the Yankee sailor. That glance was enough, for it showed her that she was absolutely safe with him, no matter where she might choose to go. An

hour's ride brought them to an opening and on the slope of the tableland, before them they saw a fine ranch, surrounded by buildings and corrals for cattle.

"This is the place, Señor Americano," she said. "Will you not come to the house and let my uncle thank you?"

"I don't want any thanks for an act which no man could have refused to perform; but I will go in. Will you give me your name? Mine is Edward Wilson, and I am second mate of the brig *Vesper*."

The children all would gather round

Discussing every feature. As though a treasure they had found, They'd draw a picture of it, too.

They entered the house, and were met by Señor Mendez, the uncle of Isola. He heard her story, and thanked the young American warmly for the part he had performed. But Ned stopped him.

"It annoys me to be thanked for so slight a service," said Ned. "Please do not say anything more about it."

"I will try and thank you in some other way, señor," said the ranchero, warmly. "Now, you must make a stay with me, if your business will allow it, and I will try to make it pleasant for you."

"I have a week of liberty on shore," said Ned, "and then I must be off. I accept your invitation with pleasure, señor."

Three or four days passed pleasantly, the ranchero doing his best to invent new pleasures for the young American. Isola was a pleasant companion, and Ned was very sorry when the time drew near for him to leave. The last day of his stay the two rode out among the foothills, and it was plain to see that they were very deeply in love. As they halted for a moment in a breezy canyon, a dozen horsemen suddenly surrounded them, Ned made a gallant fight, and shot one of his assailants, and mortally wounded another, before he was overpowered. In the leader of these mountain bandits he recognized Manuel Godena.

"I told you that I would not rest until I had revenge," assured Americano," he hissed. "Now, Isola—"

But the girl, giving her horse the rein, broke suddenly through the ranks of the men who surrounded her, for they had taken no trouble to secure her, and set off at a mad gallop, closely pursued by four or five of the banditti.

But there was not a man in Chile who,

As a little lass the Korean girl is taught all about domestic work, and begins early to assist her mother in making the family clothes. It is young to paste she can at least hold over the stove the long iron rod to be used in pressing seams. The heating of this rod is the first thing taught a little girl. Late she learns how to paste clothes together, then to wash and iron them.

Now, this use of paste instead of thread is a custom, so far as I know, practiced only by the Koreans. It is done on account of their mode of ironing. To accomplish this difficult feat they rip their garments to pieces,

before putting them in water. After the washing, garments are laid on a smooth block of wood or stone and are heated—with ironing sticks. These sticks resemble a policeman's club,

and each iron uses two—

Girls and boys wear their hair hanging in two plaits until engaged to be married, after which the boy fastens his hair with ironing sticks. These sticks resemble a policeman's club,

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Mary Lamb Up to Date.

If Mary's little lamb, my dears, had lived in '98,

The little, fleecy, woolly thing would have met a better fate.

For it followed her to school,

The teacher kind world say:

"Why, Mary, dear, I'm glad he's here.

I think we'll let him stay."

The children all would gather round

Discussing every feature.

As though a treasure they had found,

They'd draw a picture of it, too.

They entered the house, and were met by Señor Mendez, the uncle of Isola.

He heard her story, and thanked the young American warmly for the part he had performed.

But Ned stopped him.

"Marco was fierce; and, when he

swing his shaggy head out of the door of his hut and showed his white teeth in an ugly snarl, no one dared to go near him. One blow from his paw would have knocked a man senseless, and those white teeth of his were very sharp.

They will gnaw holes in clothing,

just like mice.

If you are ever fortunate enough to

get one of the pretty things, you will

have to watch it or it may cause you trouble." Ella Russey, in *The Favorite*.

Marco was housed in a rough hut in

a corner of his royal master's park. He was supplied with the best of food by the keeper of the animals; and on state occasions he was led out by a big iron chain, and made to dance for the amusement of Leopold's friends.

Marco was fierce; and, when he

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